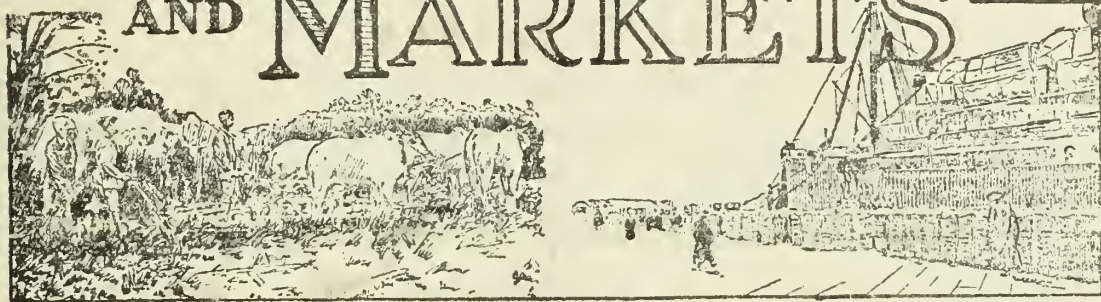


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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



ISSUED WEEKLY BY
THE FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

VOL. 31

SEPTEMBER 16, 1935

NO. 12

FEATURE ARTICLE

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA *Report*

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L A T E C A B L E S

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England and Wales 1935 production forecasts reported as follows, with 1934 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 58,495,000 (65,259,000), barley 28,889,000 (33,927,000), potatoes 96,782,000 bushels (128,389,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, September 11, 1935.)

London prune prices are higher for new-crop fruit of all sizes. Business is brisk, both on spot and for shipment. Demand for new crop in all positions is improved in Liverpool district. Packers have advanced prices for some sizes, and trade expects higher range in value shortly. Stocks on hand are very small. London stocks August 31 in short tons with 1934 comparisons in parentheses are: French 0.3 (0.1), American 1,547.3 (1,032.6), Cape 108.9 (111.4), total 1,656.5 (1,144.1). (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, September 9, 1935.)

Sydney, Australia, wool sales closed September 13. Competition was good with Japan chief buyers, moderate demand Yorkshire, improved demand Continent. Compared opening this series, prices all descriptions except skirtings par to 5 percent lower; skirtings, 5 to 10 percent lower. (Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London, September 13, 1935.)

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent estimates

The 1935 wheat crop, as represented by estimates for 41 countries, was revised downward during the past week to 3,049,643,000 bushels, which indicates a gain of only 3 percent over the harvest of the same countries in 1934. North American prospects were considerably reduced by declines reported in both the United States and Canada. The first official estimate issued by the latter country placed this year's wheat crop at 290,541,000 bushels, which is 5 percent larger than the 1934 crop but 24 percent under the average for 1929-1933. All Canadian grain is said to be much poorer than usual; it is expected that less than 200,000,000 bushels of millable wheat will be obtained from the spring wheat crop estimated at 277,274,000 bushels. Marked declines are reported also in the quantity and quality of the French crop, while the first official estimate for Czechoslovakia is considerably smaller than earlier prospects indicated. The estimated rye production of 19 countries totals 620,460,000 bushels as compared with 557,668,000 bushels reported by the same countries in 1934.

Current changes in wheat and rye estimates

Commodity and country	Reported up to September 9, 1935	Reported up to September 16, 1935	1934
	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>	<u>1,000 bushels</u>
WHEAT			
41 countries reported:	3,093,139		
United States.....	607,678	594,615	496,929
Canada.....	a/ 300,000	290,541	275,849
France	b/ 293,900	b/ 275,600	338,513
Poland	c/ 77,200	c/ 80,835	76,440
Czechoslovakia.....	c/ 66,100	59,414	50,014
Sweden.....	c/ 22,000	c/ 23,500	28,376
Austria.....	d/ 15,102	c/ 15,432	13,239
Lithuania.....	c/ 9,700	c/ 9,370	10,475
Latvia.....	c/ 6,600	c/ 6,430	8,051
Irish Free State...	c/ 4,000	c/ 3,307	3,803
Portugal.....	15,910	15,900	24,690
Switzerland.....	5,879	5,824	5,342
Estonia.....	c/ 2,400	c/ 2,205	3,107
41 countries reported:		3,049,643	2,952,044
RYE			
17 countries reported:	545,401		
Hungary.....	27,991	27,298	24,380
Canada.....		13,354	5,423
Czechoslovakia.....		62,398	59,968
19 countries reported:		620,460	557,668

a/ Unofficial. b/ Estimate of the Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.
 c/ Estimate of the Berlin office, Foreign Agricultural Service.
 d/ Winter wheat only.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The European bread-grain situation a/

A firm world wheat market, despite the harvesting of another good grain crop in Europe, featured the bread-grain situation in August. Though supply and trade conditions in the European importing countries have long dominated the world wheat situation, overseas developments have played an increasingly important role during recent weeks. Nevertheless, some strengthening factors also may be observed in the European statistical supply picture, particularly from the longer time standpoint. The total wheat crop in Europe for the so-called deficit countries is now estimated at about 33,000,000 bushels below that of 1934, while the rye crop in the same countries is placed slightly above that of last year. Including the Danube Basin, both wheat and rye totals exceed those of last year, but in practically no case is the present crop expected to exceed requirements, or to increase surplus or carryover stocks.

For most countries having carryover stocks at the beginning of the past season, a definite improvement is expected to have occurred in the statistical situation by the end of the coming season. This is particularly true for France, where the largest surplus existed. The rye situation is less favorable than that of wheat, and the reduction of surplus stocks will depend largely upon whether larger quantities are used for feed. Wheat imports to Europe during the 1935-36 season will probably show an increase, according to present information, although no substantial gain is in prospect unless abnormal market conditions develop.

Crop and supply situation

More definite production estimates became available during August and generally confirm another good grain harvest in Europe. The most significant changes noted during the month were an increase in the estimated production of Italy and a decrease in the estimate for France. Other changes were mostly of small proportions. Many countries in Central Europe are now finding threshing returns slightly below previous expectations, owing in part to premature ripening caused by very hot, dry weather. On the other hand, Scandinavian countries report very favorable harvesting weather and some improvement in crop prospects. In the case of both Norway and Sweden, however, smaller wheat crops than those of 1934 are in prospect. The size of the Polish crop is still rather uncertain, although it is generally believed to be better than that of a year ago. The revised total for Europe, excluding Russia, is now estimated at 1,552,000,000 bushels as compared with 1,587,000,000 bushels estimated a month ago and 1,538,000,000

a/ Prepared from report of Assistant Agricultural Attaché Gordon P. Boals at Berlin, which includes information furnished by other European offices of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

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bushels produced in 1934. The durum wheat crop in French North Africa and Italy is now placed at 102,367,000 bushels against 123,494,000 bushels in 1934.

The total rye production in Europe, excluding Russia, is now estimated at 909,358,000 bushels as compared with 896,485,000 bushels in 1934 and 920,932,000 bushels averaged during 1929-1933. Excluding the Danube Basin countries, the net European total is only slightly above last year. While larger crops are in prospect in the three important producing countries of Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, the increases are not large and are mostly offset by decreases in the other countries.

Total bread-grain supplies available for consumption, however, in 1935-36 are below those of a year ago. This is largely the result of a reduction in both the crop and stocks in France and smaller stocks in Italy, Poland, and northern European countries; also in port stocks for the United Kingdom. In Germany and Czechoslovakia, available supplies compare very favorably with those of 1934-35. Present prospects indicate that surplus stocks will be rather generally liquidated by the next crop season, except in Spain, Portugal, North Africa, and possibly Czechoslovakia. Limited supplies also may remain in France, but they will be of decidedly more normal proportions than those prevailing during the past few seasons.

Import buying of overseas wheat by European countries during August was of fairly good volume, especially during the second half of the month. This was particularly true in the case of the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Netherlands, whereas Central European countries made almost no overseas purchases. Although Italy is reported to have bought very recently some of the surplus durum supplies left over in Morocco, no appreciable volume of overseas takings has developed in that country. A feature of the August trade situation was the appearance of Russian wheat on European markets. The quality was reported to be good, and fairly large quantities were currently bought by British flour mills. Sales to Belgium and Greece were also reported. French and Swedish wheats continued to be offered at low prices though not in large volume.

In contrast to developments in American markets, prices of overseas wheat in Europe showed remarkable strength during the second half of August. It is generally believed by the continental European trade that the more favorable weather conditions recently reported in Argentina were insufficient to overcome the adverse crop situation to any appreciable extent. The present statistical position, together with expectations and rumors about the prospective selling policies of important surplus countries, is believed to be definitely in favor of maintaining present, if not higher, wheat values. Domestic wheat prices on the Continent have also shown considerable strength in several countries, such as Italy and Austria, though they have not been

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fully reflected by official quotations. A somewhat stronger tendency also was observed recently in France, Spain, and on certain Polish markets.

The latest data on net imports of wheat and flour by 21 European countries (including the United Kingdom and excluding the Danubian surplus regions) indicate that net importation in the season July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935, amounted to 349,907,000 bushels as compared with 392,419,000 bushels in 1933-34. Net imports during the more characteristic trade season, August 1 to July 31, amounted in 1934-35 to 346,710,000 bushels as compared with 386,283,000 bushels in 1933-34, and a 5-year average for 1929-30 to 1933-34 of 507,866,000 bushels. On the basis of present indications, it seems probable that net importation of wheat and flour into these countries in 1935-36 (August 1 to July 31) will fall somewhere between 364,000,000 and 400,500,000 bushels, or about 17,000,000 to 54,000,000 bushels more than were imported in 1934-35. This increase will be owing chiefly to the reversal of the French situation.

Although an exporter last season, France probably will be a net importer in 1935-36 if takings from North Africa are counted as imports. Furthermore, increased imports by the United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Netherlands are to be expected not only because of smaller crops in these countries but also because of the probable replenishment of depleted stocks. It is not unlikely that Italy also will import larger quantities of wheat, especially for milling in bond, although a larger domestic crop appears to have been harvested this year than last.

Government measures and grain policies

Activity along the lines of agricultural protection or organization during August was generally of minor importance. The license fee, or tax on wheat imports was reintroduced in Belgium, and license taxes on imports of grain were imposed in Denmark. Both countries have resorted to a sliding scale for these tariffs, which are intended to assure specified price levels of domestic grain. In France, the government took steps to improve prices by providing advances on loans, by setting up a storage plan similar to that in force last year, and by permitting during a few weeks an increase in the milling of "free" wheat (not at specified price). Special measures have also been adopted in Algeria in order to absorb the 1934 carry-over of bread and durum wheat. In Czechoslovakia, the Ministry of Agriculture has taken steps to prevent a further expansion of grain acreage and, in the case of wheat, to reduce definitely the acreage for the coming season. Several trade deals were promoted during the month between the Danubian and Central European countries, the latter countries tending to give a preferred or definite market to much of the Danubian export surplus.

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Argentine crop conditions

Considerable additional wheat acreage has been sown in the Provinces of Cordoba and Santa Fé since the rains of August 7 and 8, according to a cable from Agricultural Attaché P. O. Nyhus at Buenos Aires, who has just returned from a field trip. While these seedings are all above ground, they are suffering from the lack of rain, which is again urgently needed, and stands of wheat sown before August 7 are very uneven. Reductions in the wheat acreage sown in these two provinces and in Entre Rios may range from 25 to 35 percent below that of 1934-35. Very little germination is said to have taken place in the Province of Entre Rios. The flaxseed prospects also are seriously affected by the drought. Apprehension is felt regarding yields because of the lateness of the crop, and rain is needed in order to make additional sowings.

The Shanghai wheat market

The Shanghai wheat and flour market was steady during the three weeks ended September 6, with domestic flour demand weak and mill wheat stocks showing a decline, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. No foreign wheat sales have been made in China in recent weeks. Mills are interested in foreign wheat for October shipment, but quotations are more than 5 percent too high in relation to local flour prices. Arrivals of domestic wheat at important milling centers continue to run below those of last season. Shanghai mills have been operating on full time, but some of the small mills are expecting to close by the end of this month when their wheat stocks will be exhausted. Flour stocks in Shanghai have increased to 1,300,000 bags, which are considered as being only slightly above average, but mills are generally trying to keep their stocks low because of the financial situation now existing. Tientsin mills have been operating at only 50-percent capacity, due to a shortage of domestic wheat. The flour demand was weak, and merchants lacked credit for buying supplies.

Prices of wheat, c.i.f. Shanghai duty included, for September-October shipment, were quoted as follows: Australian, from New South Wales, 86 cents per bushel, from South Australia 89 cents; Canadian, Manitoba No. 3, 91 cents, No. 4, 87 cents. Domestic standard wheat for September delivery was 73 cents per bushel, October delivery 75 cents. Domestic flour for September delivery was 88 cents per bag of 49 pounds, October delivery 89 cents; Australian flour, c.i.f. Hongkong, \$3.15 per barrel of 196 pounds.

Purchases in North Manchuria of about 441,000 bushels are reported to have been made already by Japan from the new Manchurian wheat crop, which is said to be of good quality and is now placed from 15 to 20 percent above the 1934 crop. This wheat will be used to replace Canadian grain in the mills of Japan, but, because of advancing prices, such purchases

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have now ceased. Harbin mills were operating at almost full capacity, since they are now able to compete with Japanese flour due to a decline in the Manchurian dollar. Flour imports into South Manchuria in July, as reported by Vice Consul Perkins at Dairen, were as follows: From Japan 861,000 bags, Australia 697,000; Canada 14,000, Chosen 7,000 total 1,579,000 bags. Flour imports into Manchuria in 1935-36 are expected to be about 15 percent below those of 1934-35, which were the largest on record.

Rye and maslin in the Danube Basin

The 1935 rye and maslin crop of the Danube Basin is still estimated at 60,233,000 bushels, according to the August report of the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. This compares with 52,233,000 bushels produced in 1934 and the 5-year average for 1929-1933 of 69,252,000 bushels. The surplus available for export, placed in July at 4,921,000 bushels, also remains unchanged. Estimates of exports during July and August total about 39,400 bushels, all originating in Hungary and Rumania.

The unfavorable prospects for corn prevailing in early August caused an increase in the rye prices of all the Danubian countries. An important advance, reaching almost 30 percent, from July 1 to August 15, occurred in Hungary, where the corn crop was seriously affected by drought conditions and where rye has been in great demand for hog feeding during all this season. In Bulgaria, rye prices paid to farmers have been fixed at about 68 cents per bushel for deliveries at loading stations and at about 70 cents for deliveries at ports on the Black Sea and near the mouth of the Danube River. The government monopoly controlling the purchase and sale of rye last season was extended for the 1935-36 marketing year at a meeting of the Ministers on July 8, 1935.

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FEED GRAINS

Summary of recent feed grain information

The September estimate of the 1935 barley production in the United States is 283,339,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 3,000,000 bushels from the August estimate. The 1934 production was 118,348,000 bushels, and the 1928-1932 average was 282,841,000 bushels. The September 1 condition of the crop was 70.4 percent of normal against 40.2 percent a year ago. The first estimate of the barley crop in Czechoslovakia is 45,470,000 bushels, which is about 4 percent below the 1934 harvest and is the smallest production since 1924.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The United States oats estimate has declined by more than 5,000,000 bushels from the August estimate to 1,181,692,000 bushels, compared with 525,889,000 bushels in 1934, and 1,217,646,000 bushels, the 1928-1932 average. The condition of the crop as of September 1 was 75.2 percent of normal against 39.2 percent on that date in 1934. The oats production in Czechoslovakia is estimated at 70,478,000 bushels, which is 13 percent below the 1934 crop, and is the smallest harvest since 1920.

The 1935 corn production estimate in the United States has been lowered slightly to 2,183,755,000 bushels, compared with 1,377,126,000 bushels in 1934, and 2,562,147,000 bushels, the 1928-1932 average. The condition of the crop as of September 1 was 67.9 percent of normal against 43.5 percent a year earlier. The crop in Czechoslovakia is placed at 4,645,000 bushels, which is about half the size of the average production during 1930-1935, and is the smallest harvest since 1919.

COTTON

Japanese cotton imports higher in July

Raw cotton imports into Japan during July increased in comparison with those of June by over 43,000 bales, according to information received from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, quoting Consul Howard Donovan at Kobe. The increase resulted from the July imports of American cotton which were larger than those of June by 46,825 bales. The total July imports of 295,423 bales (of 500 pounds) were made up as follows: Indian 156,966, American 123,098, Chinese 2,816, Egyptian 9,080, Persian 1,758, Korean 115, Turkish 160, and 1,394 bales of cotton from all other cotton-growing countries. The total Japanese imports of American cotton from September 1934 through July 1935 were 1,525,000 bales, as against 1,815,000 bales for the similar period of a year earlier.

Stocks of raw cotton on hand at the end of July were the lowest for some years past, amounting to 582,000 bales compared with 632,000 at the end of June of this year and 886,000 at the end of July of last year. Visible stocks of American cotton on July 31 were 190,000 bales and that of Indian 268,000 bales. The price parity during July moved in favor of Indian Akola in comparison with the price of American cotton during June: whereas during the latter month the price of American cotton was 20.3 percent higher than that of Indian, during July the price was higher by 21.2 percent.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Spinners have depleted their raw cotton stocks during the past 3 months and on August 1 they had only a 6 weeks' supply on hand. Unsold stocks on hand held by merchants at the end of the month totaled 125,000 bales. Throughout July merchants refrained from making purchases of American cotton because of the uncertainty regarding the government's cotton policy. On August 1, total purchases of American cotton from the new crop amounted to 75,000 bales, as against 275,000 bales on the same date a year ago. On August 1 all Japanese spinners had on their books 132,000 bales of bought and undelivered American cotton, as against 425,000 on the corresponding date a year ago. The total Japanese consumption of American cotton during the year 1934-35 amounted to 1,674,000 bales, which is 6 percent less than the 1933-34 consumption. However, this comparatively small decline assumes greater significance in view of the fact that the Japanese consumption of cotton from all cotton-growing countries increased 121/2 percent for the period of August 1, 1934, to August 1, 1935, that is, from 2,997,717 bales in 1933-34 to 3,371,615 bales in 1934-35.

The unsatisfactory condition of the Japanese cotton and spinning industry during June became more pronounced during July. This was brought about by a decline in foreign demand for piece goods. The lower demand was responsible for a decrease in cotton consumption amounting to 40,000 bales, for an increase in stocks of piece goods, and for the smallest forward purchases of American cotton in the past 4 years, despite the fact that the stocks of raw cotton in Japan by the end of July were very low. Spinners succeeded in disposing of only 50 percent of their July yarn output and 60 percent of their cloth output, and they were sold out in piece goods up to the end of August and in yarn up to September 10. They were breaking even on 30-count yarns for early deliveries and making a profit of \$1.17 per bale on later deliveries. On coarse counts they were losing about \$1.46 per bale and breaking even on medium counts. On fine counts spinners were making a profit of up to \$8.75 per bale. Weavers were breaking even on heavy goods and losing about \$5.85 per bale on fine goods. Weavers held numerous discussions during July regarding restriction schemes for piece-goods production but no conclusion was reached. Small weavers in the interior in general were in a critical position and were compelled to reduce their output by 20 percent.

Piece-goods exports during July amounted to 226,304,000 square yards in comparison with 200,581,000 in June, but the Japanese mill owners are much concerned over the outlook for future business. Demand from India, the Philippines, the Netherlands, East India, and Palestine was poor, while the announcement of the abrogation of the Egyptian-Japanese commercial treaty, which is to take place in October, was a severe blow to Japanese piece-goods trade. Egypt is expected either to impose a quota of 50 percent of Japan's total 1934 piece-goods exports or to raise duties by 50 percent.

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Large stocks of Japanese textiles have accumulated in India as a result of consignment shipments, but exporters are having difficulty in filling their quotas due to limited classifications of certain types of goods. Exporters complain that quotas for bleached and colored tissues are too small as compared with the quota for grey cloth. The quota for Japanese piece-goods exports to India for the period of October 1935 to March 1936 has been fixed at 220,000,000 square yards, of which 103,000,000 are bleached and colored goods.

The steady increase in the installation of new spindles is considered a serious problem. By the end of July, Japanese mills had 10,000,000 spindles, and it is anticipated that 600,000 more will be added by the end of 1935. Large mills, which are installing the greater part of the new spindles, object to further curtailments, while small mills are demanding it. Should the government not lend aid in bringing about further curtailment, small mills will be unable to compete under present unfavorable circumstances.

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SUGAR

Britain announces sugar consolidation

Plans to amalgamate all of the British beet-sugar factories into one corporation have been announced by the government, according to a report from the American Embassy at London. The much-discussed subsidy to the industry will be limited to the production of 627,200 short tons of refined sugar, that amount being the estimated output for 1935. The amalgamation is expected to result in material reductions in the subsidy payments, which ran up to 4,450,000 pounds sterling (\$22,425,000) in 1934. The new set-up is to be administered by a special Sugar Commission.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

American 1934-35 fruit exports smaller; values increased

A general upward swing in prices was the feature of the 1934-35 American deciduous fruit exporting season which closed June 30. Export values in all instances were higher. The season just ended was the first of the last 3 in which prices did not have a tendency to decline, regardless of the size of the exports.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Exports of fresh apples and pears, dried apples and pears, and canned pears were smaller than in the 1933-34 season. Canned apple exports showed a small increase over the past season. Fresh grape exports were the one bright spot of the season, the volume not only being the largest since the start of the depression but export values the highest in several years.

Exports of fresh apples from the United States amounted to around 8,100,000 bushels, compared with 12,300,000 bushels in 1933-34. About 2,000,000 bushels of fresh pears moved into export in 1934-35, against 2,200,000 bushels the previous season. Exports of grapes totaled 17,850 short tons compared with 13,344 short tons in 1933-34. Slightly more canned apples and sauce were exported but somewhat less canned pears than in 1933-34. Exports of canned apples were 269,000 cases and canned pears 1,434,000 cases. Exports of dried apples and pears declined heavily because of the small imports made by Germany, the most important market. Dried apple exports amounted to 11,747 short tons and dried pears to 2,843 short tons.

The effect of trade barriers on the fruit exports, during the 1934-35 season, was drastic. Germany permitted only a small amount of exchange to be used to pay for fruit imports and only a fraction of the usually heavy trade developed. The poor outlet in Germany reduced American exports to the Netherlands, which country normally does an important reexporting business with Germany. Denmark, Belgium, and Argentina also reduced their takings of American fruit.

Exports of fruit to the United Kingdom were fairly well maintained, which was fortunate, since that country is the chief outlet for fresh and canned fruit exports. Sweden, Norway, and Finland took larger quantities of American fruit in the 1934-35 season than last, as did several other countries such as Canada, Brazil, Cuba, Hong Kong, British India, Palestine, and Egypt.

Exports to Cuba, although not large, showed a decided increase over 1933-34. The increase in the trade can be directly attributed to the trade agreement signed with the United States in 1934. An important trade has steadily developed with Palestine and Egypt in the last few years. In some instances the volume was double that of last season.

Italian tomato-products output may equal 1934 level

The 1935 Italian crop of tomatoes for canning is about as large as the 1934 crop and is of good quality, according to Consul H. F. Withey at Naples. Stocks of last year's pack are virtually exhausted and prices of

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

tomatoes to growers are considerably higher than at this time a year ago. Prospects are for somewhat higher prices than at present, with canners expecting to pay as much as 50 lire per quintal (1.85 cents per pound) for best quality tomatoes. Italian canneries began operations about the beginning of August at about two-thirds capacity, the light foreign demand not justifying larger operations. Canners anticipate that this season's output of peeled tomatoes will be somewhat smaller than that of last year. The production of tomato paste and double concentrate, however, is expected to be somewhat larger than that of 1934.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOL

South Africa starts wool export inspection

Effective August 1, 1935, all wool intended for export from the Union of South Africa is subject to official inspection, according to Consul Alfred D. Cameron at Johannesburg. This is to insure compliance with the new regulations governing the packing and marking of export wool, which are designed to increase the uniformity and general acceptability of South African wool in world markets. A fee of one half penny (1.0 cent) per bale or other package is charged on all wool entering the export trade. The new provisions are strictly mandatory, and penalties are provided in cases of evasion. The wool export regulations are part of a new code governing the preparation of South African wool for sale in either foreign or domestic markets. In both cases, inspection is mandatory, but no fee is charged in connection with the inspection for domestic sale. The regulations covering grading, packing, marking, and handling, however, are the same for all wool offered for sale in the Union or for export.

RECENT TRENDS IN POLISH AGRICULTURAL POLICY a/

The Polish Government has pursued a distinctly protectionistic policy with respect to agriculture ever since the new state was set up following the war. This policy has led to a surplus production of many products, both cereal and animal, with a resultant depression of prices, which has induced the Polish Government to make use of virtually every known method to maintain domestic agricultural prices at levels above world prices.

Beginning with the new crop year 1935-36, Polish policy has taken a new turn with respect to price-supporting measures for agricultural products, particularly grain. The practice of buying up grain through the

a/ A report by Loyd V. Steere, American Agricultural Attaché, Berlin.

RECENT TRENDS IN POLISH AGRICULTURAL POLICY, CONT'D

Government Grain Office and holding it off the market, which has hitherto played an important role, is now to be given up. These supporting purchases, in conjunction, of course, with other measures, have encouraged the expansion of the grain acreage to such an extent that the government agencies have had to cope with increasing quantities of grain. It is said to be the intention of the government from now on to limit the support of grain prices to that achieved, behind the tariff wall, through the grain export premiums, which will remain unchanged at 6 zloty per quintal for the four chief grains. a/

The Polish grain industry, it is reported, has demanded an increase in the export premium rates as a partial compensation for the elimination of supporting purchases, but these efforts appear to have been in vain, because, it is said, the present policy of the Ministry of Agriculture is one definitely friendly to the interests of small peasants who are more interested in livestock than in grain. The Polish Minister of Agriculture is said to hold the view that domestic grain prices should gradually be brought back to natural levels, this level -- as long as Poland produces a real surplus -- being the world market price plus the amount of the export premium or such margin as results from operations of the export-premium plan. This policy, it is held, will prevent any further expansion in production.

The Minister of Agriculture is said to be of the opinion that the direct exportation of grain, especially of rye, is detrimental, from the standpoint of national economic policy, and that such agricultural exports as take place should be in the form of high-value products, such as livestock, meat and meat products, eggs and dairy products. The policy of the government will be to raise the prices of this type of products and, in pursuit of this policy, it is said that a number of new export premiums are being planned in order to stimulate exportation of these products and, to keep domestic prices above world price levels.

The opponents of this policy raise the objection that it is one conceived in the interests of the small farmer, and is deliberately reducing domestic grain prices in order to provide cheap feeds and, simultaneously, by increasing the prices of livestock products is raising the income of small peasants at the cost of other branches of agriculture. The Minister of Agriculture and his supporters point out, on the other hand, it is said, that peasants represent three fourths of the Polish population, that one third of the farms in Poland are below 2 hectares (5.4 acres) in size and another third between 2 and 5 hectares (5.4 and 13.5 acres), and that both categories of farm enterprise and heavily dependent upon the livestock industry for a livelihood.

a/ At current exchange rates the export premiums are:

Wheat 31 cents per bushel	Barley 25 cents per bushel
Rye 29 cents per bushel	Oats 17 cents per bushel

RECENT TRENDS IN POLISH AGRICULTURAL POLICY, CONT'D

The Polish Law Gazette has recently published new decrees relating to export premiums for certain agricultural products. In connection with the exportation of standardized products of the soil, a customs drawback or rebate is to be granted in connection with the importation of fertilizers, tools, machinery and other goods required in the production of export products.

It seems likely that additional export premiums will be introduced or that existing premiums will be increased if necessary to carry out the general aim of the new policy as outlined above, particularly as it applies to livestock and livestock products. This general development is significant as the beginning of a turn, evident in certain other countries as well as Poland, away from the artificially and excessively encouraged production of cereals that set in throughout Europe with the decline in world agricultural prices around 1929-30.

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THE EUROPEAN WALNUT SITUATION

The combined 1935-36 production of table walnuts in Italy, France, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey will be about 22 percent below the 1934-35 production and 13 percent under the 6-year average 1929-30 to 1934-35, according to a report received from N. I. Nielsen, Agricultural Attaché at Paris. The same report indicates that the exportable surplus of table walnuts for 1935-36 in those countries will amount to about 430,000 bags, a decline below actual exports in 1934-35 of about 17 percent. This situation should improve the European market outlook for American walnuts, except in Germany. It is possible, however, that loss of the German market may be more than offset by increased interest in American walnuts in other European countries.

Unshelled walnutsProduction

The reduced 1935-36 production of walnuts in Europe is largely the result of damage from late spring frosts. At present, the combined walnut production in Italy, France, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Turkey is forecast at 1,405,000 bags of 110 pounds (unshelled basis). Should that be the case, it would mean that the 1935-36 production would be about 22 percent under the European crop of 1934-35 and 13 percent under the 6-year average 1929-30 to 1934-35 of 1,611,000 bags. See table, page 393.

Sorrento prospects in Italy are again very good this year. As far as can be determined at present, the 1934-35 production of this variety approximated 265,000 bags; and, unless conditions change materially between now and harvest time, it is expected that the 1935-36 crop will amount to

THE EUROPEAN WALNUT SITUATION, CONT'D

about 275,000 bags. This would be considerably above the average for the 6 years, 1929-30 to 1934-35. With regard to quality, there is every indication that it will be good, with nuts of normal size. Last season much of the Sorrento crop was of rather poor quality. Production of Current Naples also promises to exceed that of last year.

Prospects in France are very spotted on account of the damage from the April and May frosts. Furthermore, in some sections many trees were destroyed by high winds during the winter. In the Bordeaux district, Cornes appear to have been a little more seriously damaged than Marbots. There will also be a shorter crop of Grenobles (Mayettes, Franquettes, and Parisiennes) than was the case in 1934-35. Altogether, it is now thought that the 1935-36 production of table walnuts in France will be about 28 percent under that of last year.

It is also estimated that in 1935-36 Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and Hungary will produce a total of about 260,000 bags of unshelled walnuts. This would be about 46 percent below the 1934-35 figures, and about 39 percent under the 6-year average 1929-30 to 1934-35. As in France, damage from late spring frosts is the cause of the poor prospects. In Turkey, on the other hand, the production outlook is fairly good, and a total yield similar to that of last year is forecast.

Export surplus and supplies

The reduced export surplus for 1935-36 includes some old-crop stocks as well as the estimated crop of 1,405,000 bags. Most of the stocks are located in Italy. The current situation is somewhat different from that prevailing at the opening of the 1934-35 season when supplies were represented almost exclusively by the crop of 1,810,000 bags. Italy will have the most table walnuts for export. While the new crop is only slightly above the 1934-35 production, old-crop stocks are heavy and it is estimated that the exportable surplus will be between 50 and 60 percent above the actual 1934-35 shipments. This is provided that domestic demand equals or even slightly exceeds that of last season.

In recent years exports of table walnuts from France have shown a downward trend. While the 94,000 bags reported shipped in 1934-35 represent a small increase over the previous year, the amount is not large when the size of the 1934-35 crop is taken into consideration. With the 1935-36 crop comparatively small, a well-established domestic market, and the dependence of some European countries, especially England, upon France for their supplies of shelled walnuts, it is to be expected that during the coming season France will export less table walnuts than in 1934-35.

In 1934-35 Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria exported a total of about 258,000 bags. It is believed that the exportable surplus from these

THE EUROPEAN WALNUT SITUATION, CONT'D

countries during the 1935-36 season will not be more than half that amount. Turkey, on the other hand, having fairly good prospects for the 1935-36 walnut crop, will be able to export about as many table nuts as last season.

Exports of unshelled walnuts

At about this time last year it was predicted that the exportable surplus of table walnuts from the 1934-35 European crop probably would approximate 515,000 bags. Actual exports amounted to about 517,000 bags, in addition to some stocks still existing in both Italy and Yugoslavia. It should be noted, however, that had it not been for the fact that the United States, to a large extent, was excluded from the German market during most of the 1934-35 season, it is probable that exports from walnut-producing countries of Europe would have been smaller and current stocks larger. See table, page 394.

While complete information is still lacking, it appears that during the season 1934-35 exports of unshelled walnuts from Italy were slightly under the 1933-34 exports. Much conflicting information is current as to the quantity of walnuts still remaining on hand, but it is generally conceded that existing stocks amount to between 30,000 and 35,000 bags. This, however, is considered an abnormal quantity. There is seldom much, if any, hold-over of Sorrentos. Moreover, owing to the fact that most of the stocks are in growers' hands, there is no doubt that the quality has deteriorated.

The increase in the consumption of table walnuts in recent years has been greater in France than in any other European country. It is only a few years ago that walnuts were regarded as a luxury product; but, under the low prices which have prevailed in recent years, there has been a very substantial increase in domestic consumption, which has resulted in the establishment of a strong domestic market. As in other European countries last year, the French walnut crop of 1934-35 was large. However, the quantity exported to foreign markets, either unshelled or shelled, was relatively small, since the domestic market offered the best outlet. Total exports of table walnuts (green and dry) in 1934-35 amounted to 94,000 bags, which is only a small increase over the exports of the 1933-34 season. An unusual aspect of the French market during the season just ending was that the domestic demand for table walnuts was not confined to the fall and winter months, as was generally the case in previous years, but continued through the spring. As a result, old stocks of walnuts suitable for table purposes were depleted, and present supplies of shelled walnuts are abnormally low. Practically all nuts sold in the shell are now bleached. This was not true even as late as two years ago, especially in connection with walnuts for domestic consumption.

THE EUROPEAN WALNUT SITUATION, CONT'D

Preliminary information indicates that during 1934-35 Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria exported a total of 258,000 bags of unshelled walnuts, of which about 65 percent was taken by Germany. There is little or no hold-over in the Danube Basin countries, with the exception of Yugoslavia, where stocks a short time ago were reported to be around 20,000 bags. While there are no official statistics available on exports of walnuts from Turkey, trade estimates indicate that they were unusually large in 1934-35. The same sources indicate that at present there are no old-crop stocks.

Shelled walnuts

It is estimated that in 1935-36 exports of shelled walnuts from the various walnut-producing countries of Europe will not exceed 150,000 cases of 55 pounds. This would represent a drop of 50,000 cases or about 25 percent below the quantity exported during the season 1934-35, which is placed by most recent estimates at about 200,500 cases. That figure is about 28 percent above the 1933-34 net exports, but well in line with the larger European walnut crop of last season. As far as can now be determined, net exports of shelled walnuts from France during the 1934-35 season will approximate 133,000 cases, leaving 67,500 cases to the other walnut-producing countries of Europe, of which about one half originated in Turkey. See table, page 393.

It is estimated that there are some European stocks of shelled walnuts on hand, except in France, where stocks are abnormally small for this time of the year. On August 1, 1935, it was estimated that not more than 10,000 cases of shelled walnuts were on hand in France and that these would be well cleaned up by the time the new crop becomes available. The 1935-36 walnut season in France, therefore, will open with old-crop stocks of shelled walnuts of little or no importance. Indications are that the quantity of walnuts to be shelled in France during the coming season will not be greater than in 1933-34. This would result in a 1935-36 output of shelled walnuts in France between 25 and 30 percent under that of 1934-35. Bordeaux reports the heaviest losses in shelling varieties. Production of Chabertes, in the Grenoble district, is expected to be only slightly under, if not equal to, that of 1934-35.

In the Danube Basin countries it is predicted that the production of shelled walnuts will be smaller than that of last year, probably by one half. In Turkey, however, prospects are fairly good and the outlook for exports of shelled walnuts probably will be similar to that of last season, unless the demand for table walnuts is greater than it is now anticipated. See table, page 393.

THE EUROPEAN WALNUT SITUATION, CONT'D

UNSHELLED WALNUTS: Estimated production in specified European countries, 1929-30 to 1935-36
(In bags of 110 pounds)

Country and variety	Year ending September 30						Average-	1935-36
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1929-30-1934-35	fore-cast
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>	<u>bags</u>
Italy:								
Sorrentos.....	230	160	205	185	225	265	212	275
Current Naples.....	40	45	40	45	50	30	42	45
Wild Naples.....	50	50	35	30	35	30	38	30
Total Italy.....	320	255	280	260	310	325	292	350
France:								
Cornes.....	95	65	78	55	55	65	69	40
Grenobles.....	60	20	80	60	20	65	51	45
Marbots.....	65	35	85	30	35	70	53	55
Other table varieties	100	65	100	60	60	100	81	75
Total table varieties	320	185	343	205	170	300	254	215
Total shelling varieties(unshelled basis).....	623	420	600	390	400	550	497	440
Total France.....	943	605	943	595	570	850	751	655
Rumania.....	113	216	300	120	120	220	182	125
Yugoslavia.....	100	155	200	179	80	130	141	50
Bulgaria.....	27	48	50	60	60	75	53	55
Hungary.....	42	82	82	30	30	60	54	30
Turkey.....	110	175	150	100	140	150	138	140
Total 5 countries...	395	676	782	489	430	635	563	400
Grand total.....	1,658	1,536	2,005	1,344	1,310	1,810	1,611	1,405

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

SHELLED WALNUTS: Net exports from specified European countries, 1929-30 to 1934-35
(In cases of 55 pounds)

Country	Year ending September 30					
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Italy a/.....	7,700	7,300	8,000	9,300	6,000	7,000
France a/.....	336,000	166,000	257,000	148,000	97,000	133,000
Spain a/.....	7,500	4,500	6,400	2,500	1,500	1,500
Rumania.....	3,913	22,685	30,895	18,718	10,507	16,000
Yugoslavia.....	635	769	3,325	3,405	1,604	8,500
Bulgaria.....	2,505	9,260	5,225	1,949	1,684	2,500
Turkey.....	15,115	45,115	13,231	21,256	a/ 38,000	a/ 32,000
Hungary.....	-	-	344	2,707	-	-
Total.....	373,418	255,629	324,420	207,835	156,295	200,500

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Estimated.

THE EUROPEAN WALNUT SITUATION, CONT'D

UNSHELLED WALNUTS: Exports from specified European countries, 1929-1930 to 1934-35
(In bags of 110 pounds)

Country	Year ending September 30					
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>Bags</u>	<u>preliminary</u> <u>Bags</u>
Italy <u>a/</u>	181,000	90,100	139,600	153,900	117,400	115,000
France <u>a/</u>	319,800	158,300	225,100	103,400	85,000	94,000
Rumania.....	64,826	127,060	173,464	74,348	52,990	150,000
Yugoslavia.....	35,066	103,432	112,458	133,832	40,054	63,000
Bulgaria	13,912	22,162	16,003	21,000	39,329	45,000
Turkey	31,238	33,676	24,398	44,562	<u>a/</u> 30,000	<u>a/</u> 50,000
Total	645,842	534,730	691,023	531,042	364,773	517,000
United States imports from above countries..	50,161	26,055	49,214	16,064	<u>b/</u>	<u>b/</u>
Exports excluding shipments to United States.....	595,681	508,675	641,809	514,978	364,773	517,000

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ Estimated. b/ Negligible.

SHELLED WALNUTS: Imports into the United States, by ..
country of origin, 1929-30 to 1934-35
(In cases of 55 pounds)

Country	Year ending September 30					
	1929-30	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35 to end of May
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Austria....	-	1,740	200	70	-	-
Bulgaria....	200	4,238	598	173	-	175
France.....	201,276	83,712	97,448	46,511	16,884	14,957
Germany....	50	6,057	1,050	400	-	25
Italy.....	5,203	4,609	5,034	6,304	845	817
Rumania....	-	15,246	5,978	1,783	-	695
Spain.....	6,495	3,536	5,367	1,521	605	228
Turkey.....	4,597	18,275	1,676	5,844	14,148	9,666
Canada.....	8,002	6,794	1,987	-	2,037	108
China.....	78,901	150,026	74,790	32,240	64,710	41,185
Others.....	1,630	2,527	5,079	6,234	1,651	1,454
Total....	306,354	296,850	199,207	101,080	100,880	<u>a/</u> 69,310

Paris office, Foreign Agricultural Service.

a/ 68,908 cases were imported to the end of May in the season 1933-34.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA a/

Prior to 1930, Czechoslovakia ranked second to Germany as a continental European consumer of American lard. Today that trade is at a negligible level, largely as a result of import restrictions designed to favor domestic production, and, more recently, trade agreements favoring the hog products of neighboring countries.

From January 1 to August 1, the duty on lard was 300 Kc. per 100 kilos (5.81 cents per pound), plus a turnover tax of 80 Kc. per 100 kilos (1.50 cents per pound). The current duty on lard is 200 Kc. per 100 kilos (3.80 cents per pound), plus the turnover tax. Fatbacks and sides, which are included in the lard quotas now in effect, have been paying a duty of 150 Kc. per 100 kilos (2.85 cents per pound) since August 1 against the former rate, effective January 1, 1935, of 240 Kc. per 100 kilos (4.50 cents per pound). Lard hogs, which weigh more than 260 pounds live weight, however, pay only 80 Kc. per 100 kilos (1.50 cents per pound), plus a turnover tax of about 50 cents per head. The reduced rates on lard and fat meat are effective only until November 1, 1935.

Present prices of lard from all sources are unusually high, but there are no definite indications as to the future Czechoslovak tariff policy regarding hog fat. The Czechoslovak tariffs always have favored the importation of live hogs as against lard, but the higher duties in effect since January 1, 1935, have curtailed imports of lard and fat meat and have given an additional impetus to live hog imports, especially from Hungary. This change worked to the advantage of those countries with which Czechoslovakia is trying to strengthen political and commercial relations.

Czechoslovakia is a highly industrialized country, since it includes much of the industrial area of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. The country is noted for the production of glass, iron, steel, textiles, and leather goods. Agricultural resources also are important, but it is unable to produce sufficient fats, especially pork fat, to meet the demand of about 14,500,000 people. The dietary habits of the people are similar to those of neighboring countries, and the per capita consumption of meat and fats is relatively high. See tables, pages 407 and 408.

Present situation in imported fats

Hog production in Czechoslovakia increased sharply after 1925, a peak in numbers being reached in 1934. While Czechoslovak hogs are raised primarily for their meat, the larger numbers naturally resulted in increased domestic fat supplies. In 1933, domestic production supplied nearly 65 percent of the pork fat requirements, against about 40

a/ Prepared by American Agricultural Commissioner H. E. Reed, Berlin.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

percent in the period 1925-1929. Imports of pork fat in all forms showed a tendency to decline during the period in which domestic hog numbers were increasing. The recent reductions in the lard and fat meat have not been effective long enough to admit of a decision as to their influence on the trade. See import tables, pages 405 and 407.

Czechoslovak production of artificial fats has also had an influence on imports and sales of lard and pork fat. Raw materials for the production of artificial fats are imported into Czechoslovakia duty-free or at relatively low duties, and up to the present (August 1935) there have been no compensating taxes on the finished product. Imports of raw materials practically doubled between 1925 and 1932. Annual production of artificial fats increased from 3,700 carloads in 1932 and 5,280 carloads a/ in 1933 to 7,100 carloads in 1934. The 1934 production was greater than the total consumption of lard and pork fat. The 1935 production has been limited to 5,280 carloads, and the imposition of a tax on artificial fat has been given some consideration. Under present conditions artificial fat can be sold at a price which makes very keen competition for lard. The increase in artificial fat production has been partly responsible for the decline in lard imports.

In 1932 the financial and trade situation in Europe caused Czechoslovakia to place a quota of 2,000 cars (10 metric tons each) on imports of lard for that year. The United States was allotted 50 percent of the total quota. In 1933 the quota was originally set at 2,000 cars and the United States allocation reduced to 30 percent of that amount. In May 1933 the Livestock Syndicate, a semi-official agency operating with government sanction, was set up to administer quotas and to control imports of livestock and provisions. The Syndicate immediately reduced the monthly quotas and further reduced the United States quota. In 1934 the annual quota was reduced to 1,536 cars and the United States quota to about 13 percent of that quantity. Other lard-exporting countries were unable to fill their quotas in 1934 and the deficit was met by American shipments. During the period 1932-34, the proportion of Czechoslovakia's imported fat supplies obtained from the United States steadily declined and the proportion supplied by Danubian countries increased. In an effort to extend its export trade, liquidate frozen credits, and strengthen its political ties with Danubian countries, Czechoslovakia has concluded trade agreements with Hungary, Yugoslavia, and Rumania. One of the principal markets that Czechoslovakia can offer those countries in exchange for concessions from them is the market for pork fat and lard hogs.

So far, the duties on lard, the relatively low duty on live hogs, and the competition from artificial fats have made it impossible for the 1935 lard quotas to be filled. Those countries that enjoy preferential

a/ 4,800 carloads per year have been set as the basic figure for artificial fat production. The government may increase or decrease this amount by 10 percent. Because unemployment is great and purchasing power low, 1935 production has been set at the maximum figure (4,800 + 10 percent) 5,280 carloads.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

tariff treatment on lard have been unable to fill their quotas under prevailing conditions. The trade in United States lard is in an even more unfavorable position. The higher prices for United States lard which resulted from the 1934 drought, together with the relatively high tariff, have placed prices for American lard on Czechoslovak markets out of line with competitive lard and other fats. The practice followed by the Live-stock Syndicate in contingentizing imports of lard from one country against equal imports of lard from another country makes it difficult, if not impossible, to import American lard into Czechoslovakia.

At present American lard is practically excluded from the Czechoslovak market and will likely remain so until at least some of the unfavorable conditions (high United States lard prices, the high Czechoslovak tariff on lard, the relatively low duty on live hogs, the competition from artificial fats, and the contingentizing of imports from the United States against imports from other countries) are corrected.

The Czechoslovak hog industryProduction

Approximately 40 percent of the people in Czechoslovakia are engaged in agriculture and related vocations and the Agrarian party is the strongest single party of the several political groups. The influence of the Agrarian party is seen in the protective measures for agriculture and the policy of fostering agricultural expansion which has been followed by the government during the past decade. Under government encouragement, hog numbers increased sharply after the war. Pre-war numbers were reached in 1925, and from 1925 to 1934, when a peak was reached, numbers increased 34.4 percent. Government aid for the hog industry has taken the form of subsidies for the purchase of approved breeding stock; licensing of boars; extension work through which the producer has been given information relative to breeding; feeding and marketing; fostering of cooperative marketing associations; low duties on imported feed grains, and the maintenance of a prohibitive tariff on imported meat hogs.^{a/}

The Czechoslovak hog industry is essentially for meat-hog production. In Slovakia, formerly a part of Hungary and a corn-producing region, hogs of the Mangolica type are raised and production practices similar to those of Hungary are followed. In the more important hog-producing area only meat-type hogs are produced. The Czechs apparently recognize the higher costs which are associated with the production of excessively fat lard hogs, and realize that the feeds produced in the greater part of

^{a/} Present duty on hogs weighing less than 120 kilos (264.55 pounds), is 120 Kc. per 100 kilos (2.28 cents per pound), plus a surtax of 337 Kc. per 100 kilos (6.40 cents per pound).

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

Czechoslovakia are not suited to fat hog production. During the expansion in Czechoslovak hog numbers, meat production has been the chief objective. Demand also has had considerable influence on this development. While the Czechs are heavy consumers of fat, they prefer lean meat and especially the pork from strictly meat-type hogs. a/

In the important hog-producing provinces Yorkshires, Edelschweine, and native landschweine (similar to the German landschweine) predominate. Crosses from these breeds are used for producing the hogs desired on Czechoslovak markets.

The Czechs have not been led astray by pedigrees and show-yard records, and hogs for breeding purposes in general are selected on the basis of performance. In the numerous private control stations, where performance records along lines of the Swedish system are kept, hogs are tested under government supervision. From records of the control stations, it appears that Czechoslovak hogs have a high prolificacy, early maturity, and feeding ability which compares most favorably with hogs of other European countries.

Hog production in Czechoslovakia is largely in the hands of small farmers. Seventy percent of the farms are under 5 hectares (12.36 acres) in size, and hog numbers per farm are relatively small. The intensive methods of cultivation followed in the better farming districts leave little land for pasture. The small amount of pasture which is available for hogs is used for sows and suckling pigs. The lack of pasture is partially overcome by feeding green alfalfa, other legumes, roots, and root tops. Fattening operations are conducted largely in dry lots.

Feeding practices are not uniform, due to the variety and distribution of feeds which are available for hog-feeding operations. Hog production is more closely linked with potato production than any other single phase of agriculture, but the connection is hardly as close as between corn and hogs in the United States, potatoes and hogs in Germany, or skim milk and hogs in Denmark. Potatoes are more generally used than any other single

a/ The December 31, census, for 1933 and 1934 gave the following distribution of hogs in Czechoslovakia:

	1933	1934
Total hog numbers	3,429,999	3,034,992
sow numbers	557,621	453,026
Number in Bohemia	1,761,593	1,402,289
Moravia-Silesia.....	1,044,527	909,116
Slovakia	574,430	653,773
Ruthenia	49,369	69,814

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

feed for fattening purposes, and an official of the Ministry of Agriculture has estimated that potatoes make up from 50 to 60 percent of the hog-fattening ration in Czechoslovakia. Potatoes used for hog feeding are siloed in the same manner as in Germany. Pit silos are used for this purpose and the practice of siloing permits feeders to keep potatoes for a longer period than would otherwise be possible. Feed barley and inferior malting barley are used for hog feeding in the areas where they are produced. Roots and alfalfa are used rather extensively for summer feeding and for developing spring pigs. Fishmeal is the most generally used protein supplement except in the dairy sections of eastern Bohemia where skim milk is plentiful. Typical rations used in fattening operations in Czechoslovakia are:

Potatoes	60 percent
Barley	30 percent
Fishmeal	10 percent

or

Barley	2 to 3 kilograms (4.41 to 6.61 pounds) per head per day
Fishmeal	0.25 kilograms (.55 pounds) per head per day
Potatoes	ad lib.

The Czechs are able to secure very efficient utilization of feed by hogs, due to the care with which breeding stock has been selected, the quality of the hogs, and the relatively low weight at which hogs are marketed. Ministry of Agriculture officials estimate that 4 1/2 kilos (9.92 pounds) or less of barley, or equivalent feeds, are required to produce 1 kilo (2.2 pounds) on the hogs which are marketed at 60 - 75 kilos (132 - 155 pounds) live weight. Hogs marketed at heavier weights have, of course, a higher feed requirement per kilo of grain. Overhead expenses in Czechoslovak hog operations are lumped and estimated at 25 percent of feed costs. Accordingly, feed-hog price ratios (at the farm) of 5 1/4 to 5 1/2: 1 for light weight hogs, and 6 to 6 1/2 for heavier hogs are needed in order to break even.

In general, the Czechs try to follow a two-litter system of production, farrowings coming in the early spring and again in late summer and early fall months. While not shown by available data, information obtained from official and other contacts indicates that summer and early fall farrowings are more numerous and more important than spring farrowings. The large farrowings in late summer aid in meeting a fall demand for feeder pigs which comes from laborers and others who engage in "back-yard" hog production for the purpose of supplying their own table with meat.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

Marketing

A tendency toward two seasonal marketing peaks is indicated by available data. A heavy run of receipts tends to come in the spring, March to May, owing to the marketings of the previous year's fall-born pigs which have been finished through the winter months on potatoes. Another heavy run appears to occur in the fall, chiefly in October, when the spring pigs, which have been carried through summer on grass and finished after harvest on potatoes and feed grains, are marketed. Receipts fluctuate widely as a result of the small average unit of production, the absence of uniform feeding practices, and the Czechoslovak farmer's need for cash. When he is hard pressed financially, selling hogs is one of the quickest ways of securing cash.

Livestock markets in Czechoslovakia are located at the larger cities, where stockyards and municipal abattoirs are maintained primarily for supplying the meat requirements of the urban population. Little livestock or meat is re-shipped after being received at a market center and Czechoslovakia has little export trade in meat products. a/ The principal markets (1930 Census figures in parentheses) are at Prague (848,000); Brunn (264,000), Moravska Astrava (125,000), Bratislava (124,000), and Pilsen (114,000). Other markets are available but are not of great importance, the aforementioned cities being the only ones having a population of over 100,000. The Prague market, of course, is the most important and the one which determines price trends at other centers. The equipment and operation of the yards and abattoirs are similar to those in other European countries, the municipality maintaining the property and charging a fee for its use. The market corporation at Prague has an exchange bureau which operates along the lines of the clearing offices maintained by American livestock exchanges.

Prague, Brunn, and Bratislava receive practically all of the imported fat hogs, and Prague receives more than the other two together. Import permits are granted to commission men monthly by the Livestock Syndicate (the unofficial body set up to control imports) in accordance

a/ Czechoslovakia has a small contingent for export to France, and in company with all other countries in Europe makes use of the privilege of shipping 400 hundredweights of Wiltshire sides per week to the British market. This is a development following the adoption of the British bacon quota system and the forcing of British bacon prices to levels higher than world prices. Small amounts of the famous Prague ham are also exported. In 1934, forced marketings resulting from the drought lowered Czechoslovak prices to a point where increased exports were possible, but in general the protected Czechoslovak market for pork is such that domestic production is consumed almost entirely in Czechoslovakia.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

with the number handled by them during a basic period. The number of commission firms entitled to permits is relatively small and this practice forces the holders of export permits in exporting countries to use those commission men who hold import permits in Czechoslovakia. Permits for importing live hogs are also granted to consumers' cooperatives and the cooperative livestock marketing associations, but the cooperatives are required to exhaust their quotas by a certain date each month, and if the quota is not used by that date, it is re-allocated to the private firms.

It appears that the marketing system in Czechoslovakia developed around the commission men who handle consignments of imported and domestic hogs, and who also buy domestic hogs for resale at slaughter points. There are few, if any, regulations governing the operation of commission firms in Czechoslovakia. The small unit of production placed domestic hog raisers at the mercy of this system. About 1930, after the marked increase in hog numbers had taken place and extension work had brought about more uniformity in Czechoslovak hogs, it was necessary to develop some means of handling farmers' consignments satisfactorily at a price commensurate with the service rendered. Cooperatives of one kind or another had been in operation for some time and in 1930 a Cooperative Livestock Marketing Association was formed. This association has been able to render a much-needed service to hog farmers and has expanded to cover the greater part of the hog-producing sections. The cooperative is said to handle over 50 percent of the domestic hogs consigned to the Prague market at present.

Marketing costs vary with the size of the hog, due to the sliding scale of turnover taxes which are based on weight. In addition to turnover taxes, there are fees for yardage (2 Kc. or 8.38 cents per head), handling charges (about 1 Kc. or 4.19 cents per head), weighing fees (.20 Kc. or .84 cents per head), commission (1 1/2 percent), exchange fees (.3 percent on live animals - .6 percent on meat), transportation, and other taxes.

Processing

The principal buyers of live hogs at the municipal markets are local butchers and wholesale slaughterers. Killing is done in the municipal abattoirs adjacent to the market. Health and veterinary inspection of live animals and meat is performed by veterinarians in the employ of the municipality and is comparable to the inspection in most European countries. Special attention is given to the examination for trichinosis. Meat from country-killed hogs must be presented for inspection at municipal abattoirs before it can be offered for sale in the cities.

Refrigeration and wholesale market space is available in connection with the abattoirs. Processing, further than making wholesale cuts,

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

is done in the butchers' own premises. The heavy fat sides from imported lard hogs are rendered by the butchers, prepared as "speck" (fat bacon), or sold direct to consumers for rendering in the home. Meat from imported lard hogs is of inferior quality, owing to the size and age of the hogs, as well as to the texture of muscles from hogs of that type, and is processed as salami or some other kind of sausage, or sold as meat to the poorer classes. Meat from domestic hogs, in general, is of excellent quality. The most desirable live hog weight at Prague is 65 - 80 kilos (143 - 176 pounds). This weight no doubt is influenced by the Prague ham industry, hams weighing 4 - 5 kilos (9 - 11 pounds) being the most popular. The Prague ham industry is made up of relatively small units, but the uniformity of product is rather remarkable, and speaks well for Czechoslovak hogs and the Prague cure.

Present situation in domestic production

Since 1925, the policies of the Czechoslovak Government have brought about certain changes in agricultural production. The most important changes, from the standpoint of hog production, have been the increase in hog numbers, the increase in grain production, and the decrease in acreage devoted to root crops. The protected domestic market for meat hogs and low grain prices incident to increased production stimulated the increase in hog numbers. Measures adopted by the government in an effort to increase domestic grain prices and aid domestic grain producers culminated in the establishment of the Grain Monopoly in July 1934. This move, together with the drought of 1934, reduced Czechoslovak grain supplies and resulted in higher grain prices. High grain prices and the increase in hog numbers with low hog prices brought about a realization that hog production had gone too far and that Czechoslovakia had more hogs than the market could take at remunerative prices. See table, page 405.

Moreover, by 1934, hog production was no longer confined to feed producers. Large operators, tradesmen, and others were handling hogs, and there was speculation which was regarded as detrimental to the interests of the farmers who raised both hogs and feeds. A decree, issued by the government in July 1934, was designed to reduce production, eliminate speculation, and confine hog production to the feed producers. The decree provided that only those farmers who raise feed might keep sows, and the number of sows per farm was limited to the number which could be fed on home-produced feed, so long as the number did not exceed 10. The number of hogs permitted to be kept for fattening per farm was limited to 50, unless official permission to keep more was obtained. Pigs of 12 weeks of age were not to be considered in the permitted numbers. Persons other than farmers were permitted to keep not over two hogs for fattening; and dairies, mills, and others who were accustomed to feeding large numbers were limited to 20 hogs, unless official permission to keep more was obtained. The decree specified that the reduction was to be completed by December 1, 1934.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

The decree, no doubt, had a psychological effect, especially when the admonition to reduce hog numbers was carried to farmers through the Czechoslovak extension system, but it has been stated that the decree itself was never put into force. The real reduction in numbers was brought about by the feed shortage and prospects for high feed prices and low hog prices. Under these conditions marketings and slaughter of domestic hogs greatly increased throughout the later half of 1934. The increase in home slaughter, particularly the slaughter of baby pigs, was even more pronounced. Home slaughter normally accounts for 25 percent of total slaughter, but Ministry of Agricultural officials estimate that home slaughter reached 40 percent of the total slaughter in 1934. By January 1, 1935, total hog numbers had been reduced to 3,034,992 compared with 3,429,919 on January 1, 1934. The reduction was made entirely in the provinces of Bohemia and Moravia. An increase in numbers was shown in Slovakia and Ruthenia in 1934. The reduction in total numbers has apparently brought desirable results and hog prices in 1935 have been more satisfactory for the hog producer who raises his own feeds.

Future hog-production trends in Czechoslovakia are not entirely clear. The Grain Monopoly has experienced difficulty in maintaining fixed prices in view of excellent 1935 crop prospects, and has had to obtain an additional grant from the government. The degree of success attained by the Monopoly in maintaining fixed prices will obviously influence hog production. A plan for a Livestock Monopoly has been drawn up with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture. a/ The plan has been debated for several months, and has not yet been adopted b/. If established, the Monopoly would continue the present work of the Livestock Syndicate in controlling imports, fixing quotas, and issuing import permits and, in addition, would regulate supplies at all urban marketing centers by controlling shipments of livestock and livestock products from producing areas. Plans do not provide for the disposition of any surplus which may arise, and Ministry officials admit that they would have a "hot pork" problem and considerable bootlegging of hogs and pork products in the provinces. One of the chief objectives of the plan would be the elimination of fluctuations in market receipts and sharp rises and falls in prices which have heretofore characterized Czechoslovak markets. If this is to be accomplished, it would appear that there are numerous details yet to be considered.

a/ The proposed plan is that the Monopoly will be a joint stock company, with membership from the agrarian interests, consumers interests, livestock meat and provision trade, and dairy products trade. The Monopoly will be given a contract with the government, which will also put up 60,000,000 Kc. (\$2,513,580) for working capital, and guarantee profits in that amount. The Grain Monopoly's drain on the Treasury is making the conservative element in the government dubious about such measures.

b/ In early July 1935 - Ministry of Agriculture officials appeared confident that the plan would be adopted and put in operation in the near future. Trade contacts were equally confident that it would not, and anticipated little change in the operation of the present Livestock Syndicate.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

Developments in sources of pork and fat suppliesPast and present sources

During the period 1925-1934, in which hog numbers in Czechoslovakia increased, pork consumption also increased. Only a small part of the total consumption was obtained from imported hogs, and from 1928 to the beginning of 1935 the proportion so obtained showed a declining tendency. During 1935, the slight reduction in slaughter of domestic hogs and the increased importation of live hogs brought about a marked increase in the percentage of total pork supplies obtained from imported hogs. There have been no net imports of pork in recent years.

The proportion of total pork fats supplied from domestic hogs increased with the increase in hog numbers, and lard imports and imports of fat hogs declined as domestic production increased. Total consumption of lard and pork fat, however, has declined during the last few years, the decline being, in all probability, the result of the increase in artificial fat manufacture in Czechoslovakia. During the first 5 months of 1935, increased supplies of fat from imported hogs, decreased supplies of imported lard and fatbacks, and declining supplies of fat from domestic hogs were in evidence. See table on imports, page 406.

Probable developments affecting future sources of supply

Changes in the situation that have obtained in recent years are indicated by the government's present policies in respect to domestic hog production, manufacture of artificial fats, and imports of pork fat. If consumption of pork and pork fat is maintained at or near present levels, increased imports of pork and fat in one form or another will be necessary.

The changing of the government's policy from one of encouraging expansion in hog production to one of more or less controlled production is in keeping with the efforts directed toward stabilized prices for agricultural commodities. While the advantages of having hog prices stabilized at remunerative levels are obvious, the government's desire for reduced hog numbers may have been inspired by motives in addition to the desire to raise prices of domestic hogs. It seems to have been partially owing to a recognition of the importance of hogs and pork products in inter-Danubian trade, and the bargaining advantage which a market for hogs and pork products would give Czechoslovakia in extending its trade in industrial goods and strengthening its political relations with neighboring surplus pork-producing countries.

The policy of curtailing the manufacture of artificial fats also has indications of being a move toward directing imports into channels from which increased exports might be expected. Heretofore, much of the raw materials for artificial fat manufacture have been imported from countries (in the Orient and tropics) with which Czechoslovakia has had a passive trade balance. The reduced manufacture of artificial fats would further increase Czechoslovakia's ability to import lard or fat hogs in exchange for exported industrial goods.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Hog census, 1920 to 1935

Date	Total number of hogs	Boars	Breeding sows		Other pigs			
			6 months to 1 year	1 year and over	Total over 6 months	Under 8 weeks	8 weeks to 6 months	6 months and over
			Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands	Thou- sands
1910 a/	2,516							
Dec. 31, 1920... b/	2,053	27			c/ 372		1,654	
Dec. 31, 1925...	2,539	18			c/ 305		2,217	
May 27, 1930....	3,088	18			446		1,971	653
Dec. 31, 1930...	2,776	24			442		1,362	949
Dec. 31, 1931...	2,576	21			349		1,333	873
July 1, 1932....	3,082	13	150	311	461	770	1,432	407
Jan. 1, 1933....	2,621	12	147	298	445	544	1,096	524
July 1, 1933....	3,314	14	184	340	525	846	1,575	357
Jan. 1, 1934....	3,430	13	171	387	558	778	1,515	567
July 1, 1934....	3,888	15	155	398	553	1,012	1,850	480
Jan. 1, 1935 d/	3,035				453			
July 1, 1935....	3,016	13	159	303	462	714	1,465	363

"Mitteilungen des Statistischen Staatsamtes" - Reports issued by the Czechoslovak Statistical Office.

a/ Present territory. b/ Not including "other pigs over 1 year" (10 percent).

c/ Sows over 1 year old for breeding. d/ Obtained from Office of Commercial Attache, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Imports of hogs, lard, and bacon, 1924 to 1935

Year	Hogs	Hog fat and lard	Bacon
	Number	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1924.....	228,594		127,406
1925.....	403,605		83,160
1926.....	433,851	69,476	10,997
1927.....	678,250	62,355	9,145
1928.....	853,640	60,247	9,310
1929.....	797,190	66,500	9,828
1930.....	536,857	52,573	7,086
1931.....	187,486	45,402	4,153
1932.....	136,389	41,495	3,560
1933.....	109,806	29,564	4,328
1934.....	82,776	26,109	2,989
Jan. - May			
1934.....	19,033	9,830	864
1935.....	50,895	1,847	492

Official Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Statistics.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Monthly hog slaughterings, 1931 to 1935

Month	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
January	551,107	543,750	468,148	544,658	672,218
February	386,891	396,760	359,276	404,641	416,748
March	339,438	342,510	276,178	366,371	303,639
April	303,307	250,653	232,495	286,099	285,867
May	287,235	275,716	233,489	325,983	257,049
June	278,749	258,697	226,288	284,958	
July	281,525	233,836	200,333	260,870	
August	244,717	237,695	220,155	261,650	
September	241,965	233,300	200,698	231,701	
October	271,852	231,501	221,641	304,539	
November	344,759	258,676	287,359	376,780	
December	762,463	517,673	635,677	737,914	
Total	4,299,038	3,780,817	3,561,737	4,386,164	

"Mitteilungen des Statistischen Staatsamtes der Tschechoslovakischen Republik" and the "Zeitungsbericht des Statistischen Staatsamtes."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Production of pork and hog fat,
January-May, 1934 and 1935

Month	From domestic hogs				From foreign hogs			
	Pork		Hog fat		Pork		Hog fat	
	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935	1934	1935
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
January....	54,783	62,951	14,231	19,393	1,116	1,301	963	1,090
February ..	40,802	41,348	10,692	11,073	886	2,550	763	2,163
March.....	36,709	29,768	9,313	7,583	443	1,855	373	1,578
April.....	28,383	28,311	7,368	7,234	482	1,447	399	1,235
May	33,160	25,152	8,618	6,341	500	1,997	418	1,651
Total....	194,337	193,530	50,227	51,624	3,427	9,150	2,916	7,717

"Zeitungsbericht des Statistischen Staatsamtes."

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Total production and consumption of domestic and foreign pork and fat

Year	Production from slaughterings of				Imported		Exported		Total consumption	
	Domestic hogs		Imported hogs		Pork	Fat	Pork	Fat	Pork	Fat
	Pork	Fat	Pork	Fat						
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922..	174,631	35,427	35,282	14,551	9,299	97,661	300	210	218,913	147,430
1923..	180,085	37,014	33,443	14,656	8,240	132,809	634	70	221,133	184,409
1924..	277,167	59,526	32,504	12,873	6,455	127,406	3,055	81	313,070	199,725
1925..	312,477	69,892	57,236	21,599	1,565	83,142	4,941	300	366,338	174,333
1926..	302,119	72,831	62,548	25,631	8,706	80,472	4,542	98	368,831	178,836
1927..	262,500	60,373	98,521	41,189	4,099	71,499	4,392	14	360,729	173,047
1928..	279,295	65,176	121,629	46,683	2,343	69,557	3,806	13	399,461	181,342
1929..	277,881	64,867	114,629	45,754	2,610	76,327	3,463	7	391,657	186,941
1930..	335,018	87,690	78,596	33,685	989	59,797	2,642	20	411,961	181,153
1931..	407,544	98,207	32,285	22,371	10,522	49,554	1,968	13	448,382	170,119
1932..	364,216	89,231	23,736	16,805	229	45,057	592	2	387,588	151,091
1933..	351,391	88,573	19,756	16,749	97	33,894	369	0	370,876	139,215
1934..	434,318	109,531	14,835	12,571	42	29,772	886	1	448,359	151,874

"Mitteilungen des Statistischen Staatsamtes."

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Domestic production of meat and animal fats (except butter) expressed in percent of consumption

Year	Beef		Pork		Other	
	Meat	Tallow	Meat	Bacon and lard	Meat	Fat
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Average, 1925-1930.....	91.3	79.7	76.9	39.1	95.9	92.2
1931.....	97.9	87.5	90.9	60.3	98.4	97.8
1932.....	99.9	84.6	94.0	59.1	100.0	99.5
1933.....	99.9	84.4	94.8	63.6	100.0	98.4
1934.....	99.9	92.8	96.8	a/ 72.1	100.0	100.0

Office of Commercial Attaché, Prague.

a/ The marked increase in domestic pork production in 1934 was due to increased slaughterings which resulted from the unfavorable feed-hog price rates.

PORK PRODUCTION AND TRADE IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, CONT'D

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Total consumption of meat and animal fats
(except butter)

Item	1925-1930 average	1931	1932	1933	1934
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Beef:					
Meat	392,392	376,973	394,718	365,741	384,610
Tallow	30,143	28,274	31,444	29,700	27,846
Pork:					
Meat	383,164	448,383	387,589	370,875	448,358
Lard and bacon....	179,276	170,120	151,090	139,214	151,873
Other:					
Meat	106,511	111,253	111,224	102,684	112,964
Fat	1,136	1,010	860	684	765
Total:					
Meat	882,067	936,609	893,531	839,300	945,932
Fat	210,605	199,404	183,394	169,598	180,484

Office of the Commercial Attaché, Prague.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Per capita consumption of meat and animal
fats (except butter)

Item	1925-1930 average	1931	1932	1933	1934
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Beef:					
Meat	27.16	25.48	26.52	24.41	25.53
Tallow	2.09	1.92	2.14	1.96	1.87
Pork:					
Meat	26.52	30.34	26.06	24.78	29.85
Bacon and lard....	12.41	11.51	10.16	9.30	10.08
Other:					
Meat	7.39	7.52	7.43	6.81	7.47
Fat	.09	.06	.02	.05	.04
Total:					
Meat	61.07	63.34	60.01	56.00	62.85
Fat	14.59	13.49	12.32	11.31	11.99

Office of the Commercial Attaché, Prague.

**CANADA: Acreage and production of specified crops,
1931-1935**

Year	Wheat			Oats	Barley	Rye	Flaxseed
	Winter	Spring	Total				
ACREAGE	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres
1931.....	546	25,809	26,355	12,838	3,791	799	648
1932.....	536	26,646	27,182	13,148	3,758	774	462
1933.....	559	25,432	25,991	13,529	3,658	583	244
1934.....	426	23,559	23,985	13,731	3,612	735	227
1935.....	555	23,561	24,116	14,099	3,886	769	215
PRODUCTION	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1931.....	15,475	305,850	321,325	348,795	67,383	5,322	2,465
1932.....	15,062	427,999	443,061	416,034	80,773	8,470	2,719
1933.....	14,031	237,861	281,892	326,695	63,359	4,177	632
1934.....	6,724	269,125	275,849	341,190	63,742	5,423	910
1935 a/.....	13,267	277,274	290,541	477,378	94,550	13,354	1,636

Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

a/ Preliminary

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Production of specified grains, 1930-1935

Harvest year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930.....	50,606	70,373	55,932	90,100	9,783
1931.....	41,232	54,630	49,356	84,368	8,965
1932.....	53,737	85,660	69,119	114,627	12,176
1933..... a/	72,921	82,103	62,029	108,654	6,018
1934..... a/	50,013	59,968	47,508	81,224	9,728
1935.....	59,414	62,398	45,470	70,478	4,645

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

a/ Includes spelt.

ENGLAND AND WALES: Production of specified crops, 1930-1935

Harvest year	Wheat	Barley	Potatoes
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930.....	39,960	34,377	102,405
1931.....	35,896	36,066	91,616
1932.....	41,253	35,798	123,499
1933.....	58,725	29,456	129,845
1934.....	65,259	33,927	128,389
1935.....	58,495	28,889	96,782

International Institute of Agriculture, Rome.

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